

Christianssand, if the Commissioners find that sufficient isolation can be ensured on board a hospital ship.

III. As objects carrying infection of plague, the following list is to be taken in the place of that issued in the Quarantine Regulation of February 10, 1849:—

- (a.) Used linen, other clothes (used), and used bed clothes.
- (b.) Rags and clouts.
- (c.) Used bags, carpets, embroidered goods.
- (d.) Skins and untanned leather.
- (e.) Fresh portions of meat, bone, horn, hoof, claw, hair, bristles, raw silk and wool.
- (f.) Human hair.

In so far as a vessel brings from a plague-country, from which importation is not forbidden, objects capable of carrying infection, these shall be disinfected, unless they are not unpacked, and form an entirely isolated portion of the general cargo. In these cases, disinfection is not compulsory.

It shall be decided by the Quarantine Commissioners what the limit shall be in each particular case of the obligation to disinfect.

IV. In cases when the cleansing or disinfection which has been described is ordered or is decided by a Quarantine Commissioner to be necessary, it must be carried out exactly according to the procedure laid down by the Director in his rules for the civil practice of medicine in matters of disinfection.

V. These rules come into force at once, and infractions of them will be punished in accordance with the quarantine law of July 12, 1848, § 21.

At the same day are cancelled §§ 8-12 of the quarantine law of July 12, 1848, with exception of the last two paragraphs of § 12, which read:—

“Every one who holds communication with a quarantined vessel before she is laid, or while she lies, in quarantine, is subjected to the same quarantine as these persons who have arrived with the vessel. If such persons have landed, or have entered houses, or brought goods into them from the vessel, all that is possible must be done to isolate those houses and their inhabitants during the full period of quarantine.”

This regulation, of course, does not affect those persons whose duty it is to carry out the prescriptions of the law.

Further are cancelled the other regulations in the said law, and all regulations in the quarantine law of February 10, 1849, which clash in any degree with the present rules.

All persons concerned will please attend.

Given in Christiania, September 12, 1899.

Under the Royal Seal.

Rules for Disinfection which are to take the place of the rules contained in §§ 51, 52, and 53 of the law of February 10, 1849.

1. Worn-out or ragged clothes, clouts, bed-straw and other more or less worthless objects of the same kind, which cannot be disinfected, must be burned. Ship's provisions, which there is any reason to fear have touched the sick, are in the same category.

2. Wearing apparel, bed-clothes and the like must be disinfected by streams of vapour, with or without pressure in the disinfecting apparatus made for this purpose.

In order that the disinfection may be safe, the temperature must stand at 100° C. for 15 minutes, in the clothes which are being disinfected.

3. Where it is not possible to carry out a satisfactory disinfection in the mode described the clothes must be placed for at least six hours in a disinfecting solution. This must consist either of five per cent. solution of carbolic acid in hot green-soap and water, or else of a solution of sublimate (1 per 1,000 added to a little chlor-natrium and coloured with aniline blue or indigo in order to avoid mistakes).

This last solution should, if possible, be used only under the direct care of a physician.

4. Objects of leather, skin, or wool, are disinfected best by thorough washing with one of the solutions mentioned under (3), metal objects, as for example coins, by washing and rinsing in a solution of carbolic acid.

5. Persons who have touched the sick or infected objects should carefully wash their hands and faces with the solutions described.

6. The evacuations of the sick are disinfected best by pouring over them a considerable quantity of chalk-milk (20 parts of chalk to 100 parts of water). Spittle and matter from boils should be burned.

7. In the disinfection of ships which have had plague patients on board, the following must be the practice:—The cabins, and other parts of the ship where the sick have been, must be emptied, and all the objects contained in them must be treated in the way described above. The roof and walls are then disinfected with the above-described solution of sublimate, with 10 per cent. of spirits of wine added. With this roof and walls are wetted thoroughly, if possible by a pulverisator, and in such a way that the work begins at the top and ends at the floor. The floors are washed in the same way. After 2 hours the walls and floors are rubbed down and washed out with sea-water.

These spaces may also be disinfected by a thorough washing of roof, walls and floor with the above-described solution of carbolic acid in warm green-soap and water.

8. If the ship's hold is to be disinfected its walls must first be drenched with a sufficient quantity of a solution of iron vitriol; then the bilge-water is emptied, after which the whole hold is scoured with sea-water. Finally, it is washed with the solution of sublimate.

The emptying of the bilge-water must not be done in harbour.

Regulations with regard to the prohibition of importation from Portugal of dirty clothes, clouts, rags, &c.

§ 1. It is forbidden to import into this country from Portugal the following articles:—

- (a.) Used linen, other dirty clothes, and used bed-clothes.
- (b.) Rags and clouts.
- (c.) Used bags, carpets, embroidered goods.
- (d.) Skins and untanned leather.
- (e.) Fresh portions of meat, bone, horn, hoof, claw, hair, bristles, raw silk, and wool.
- (f.) Human hair.

§ 2. Linen, articles of clothing and bed-clothes, which persons arriving here from Portugal bring with them for their own use, may be imported if they are cleansed in accordance with the permission of the Quarantine and Health Commissioners, and under the rules for disinfection laid down in the course of the law of this day for the regulation of quarantine in connection with the plague.